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Prince Hassan reviews housing programmes

AMMAN, (JNA). — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday afternoon reviewed housing projects in the Kingdom at the Housing Corporation offices with the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Mr. Ismail Armouti, Housing Corporation Director Hammad Nabulsi and Housing Bank Director Zuhair Khoury.

Later, the Crown Prince carried out an inspection tour to several housing projects already under construction and which are part of the five-year economic and social development plan.

Volume 1, Number 209

Israel gets \$6.77b \$13b foreign aid signed by Ford

WASHINGTON, July, 1 (R) — President Ford today signed two Social Security aid bills which include \$6.77 billion for Israel in military and economic aid, and \$13 billion for Israel in military and economic aid.

The first bill, covering a 27-month period beginning July 1 last year, authorized \$6,900 million in working capital aid. About \$4,300 million was for Israel in military and economic aid, some of which is to be made available after the 17-month period ends.

The second bill, held up until recently by differences between the White House and pro-Israeli congressmen over the amount of aid for Israel, appropriated \$1 billion for foreign aid for the month period beginning July 1.

The appropriation, which covers 30 percent of the 27-month authorization, was for the 1976 financial year, which began last July 1 and which is a free-month transitional period in the U.S. changes to a new fiscal year cycle on September 30.

The money actually provided for the appropriation, \$2,475 million, was earmarked for Israel for the 15-month period.

The compromise worked out between the White House and the Israeli congressmen called for \$1 billion in economic aid for the transitional quarter as well as additional economic aid for Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

Spain surprised

resignation of

at premier Navarro

BARCELONA, July 1 (Agencies). — Spanish Premier Carlos Arias Navarro today submitted his resignation to King Juan Carlos and the resignation was accepted, semi-official sources said here today.

The terms of the king's constitution, the resignation of Mr. Arias means that all of his ministers must also resign.

The purpose of the meeting, according to the source, was to enable Mr. Arias to explain the reasons for his departure.

At the end of this afternoon, the members of Mr. Arias' cabinet had been informed of the king's decision to accept the resignation of the prime minister.

After the king's lunch with members of the "Bunker" group, supporters of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco's authoritarian rule, one was for Interior Minister Jose Garcia Rodriguez.

Ministers lunching at the same restaurant spoke of the king's decision but indicated they did not believe it.

The general impression in Madrid was that economic factors as well as political developments prompted Mr. Arias to resign a few days before ministers were due to begin their annual summer holidays.

Sources here noted that the cost of living index rose by 4.58 percent in May, representing a projected inflation rate of 25 percent for the whole of 1976, and that unemployment remains high.

Labour union leaders have foretold serious labour trouble in autumn just before a referendum on questions affecting the monarchy.

In addition, the sources noted that Mr. Arias, a faithful follower of the late "Caudillo" who is reappointed as premier last December by the king after General Franco's death, has been under political attack from two sides.

Under the terms of Spain's laws (constituting the king's powers), following the king's resignation, in which he named a new prime minister from a list of three names submitted to him by the National Council.



FAMILIAR SCENE — A burning timber warehouse in the port of Beirut belches clouds of black smoke Wednesday afternoon. (AP wirephoto).

As Israel is set to negotiate

100 hostages released by hijackers, but others held for Sunday deadline

NAIROBI, July 1 (R). — The Air France Airbus hijackers today released 100 hostages but kept about 100 Israelis, Jews and air crew under threat of death by Sunday unless Israel and other countries set free 53 pro-Palestinian prisoners from their jails.

Radio Uganda said tonight that Israel has declared it is ready to free "a certain number" of prisoners in exchange for the release of all the hostages.

It also reported that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had suggested to Ugandan President Idi Amin that negotiations be held under the auspices of the United Nations for the release of the captives.

Radio Uganda, monitored here, said France relayed Israel's decision to break with its eight-year policy of "no negotiation" with guerrillas.

The message, carried by French Ambassador Pierre Renard, said, according to the radio: — "The government of Israel, in exchange for the release of all the detainees, is ready to free a certain number of prisoners mentioned in the PFLP (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) list."

— "The government of Israel is ready to discuss the establishment of a (list) and the method of the exchange."

The radio added: "President Amin told the French ambassador that his intention is to free all the hostages because Uganda only wants peace in the world."

"He said that if Israel could release the prisoners demanded by the Popular Front, the whole problem could even be solved before the extended deadline on Sunday."

The guerrillas served notice in a communique broadcast by Uganda Radio that if Israel did not meet their demands by the new deadline, "then we will deal with the remaining hostages accordingly and it will be Israel which will be held responsible."

The hijackers, who seized the Airbus last Sunday and brought it to Uganda at gunpoint, yesterday released a first batch of 47 hostages, who were flown to Paris yesterday.

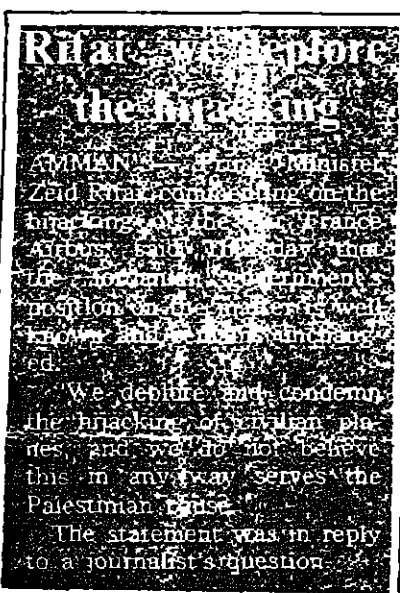
The deadline set by the guerrillas for blowing up all the hostages and the captured plane had been 12:00 GMT today. But after the Israeli offer, the deadline was extended until 11:00 GMT on Sunday.

A special plane carrying the 100 hostages freed today took off for Paris from Entebbe at 16:48 GMT.

The Air France plane was due to reach Paris at 3:15 a.m. Friday.

The hijackers had issued an ultimatum that they would blow up the Air France Airbus, with the hostages, unless Israel, West Germany, Kenya, Switzerland and 10 other countries hand over 53 jailed militants at Entebbe by noon GMT today.

The Israeli government decided to bargain for the lives of Israelis held on the plane during a 90-minute meeting in occupied Jerusalem today.



By countries whose nationals are held hostage and those states which are holding Palestinian sympathisers whose release has been demanded by the hijackers, he added.

The commandos also issued a communique today thanking President Amin for his hospitality and praising his anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist stand.

In Bern, meanwhile, the Swiss government today held an extraordinary meeting to discuss the hijackers' demand that 37-year-old Petra Krause be released from a Swiss prison. No announcement was made after the meeting.

Petra Krause, who was imprisoned in March last year for bomb attacks against buildings in Bern and Zurich, is at present carrying out a hunger strike and her weight has fallen to 39 kilos.

But Switzerland is in constant touch with Israel in the negotiations being held through France to obtain the release of the hostages.

A Swiss government spokesman said in Bern.

In occupied Jerusalem, Israeli authorities and prison officials this afternoon began checking the list of prisoners held in Israel furnished by the hijackers, an informed source said.

Before the hostages were freed today, diplomatic sources in Kampala reported that the hijackers were divided over whether to exchange the hostages for the release of the 53 prisoners.

The command had decided to take "deterrent military measures" in certain areas in retaliation for the capture of Jisr Al Basha.

The Saudi and Sudanese troops, some dressed in desert camouflage fatigues, wore white helmets and white armbands with the green insignia of the Arab security force.

Their vehicles, flying white flags, were painted with a white stripe, similar to the trucks which ferried in the Libyan and Syrian peace-keeping units last week.

Rightwing Phalangists meanwhile today continued to rain shells on the embattled Tel Al Zaatar camp, ignoring a plea from the Arab League for a ceasefire.

These figures do not include bodies evacuated from battle zones whenever it was possible.

It is generally estimated now that about 30,000 people have died in 15 months of fighting.

The Tel Al Zaatar camp is now the sole remaining Palestinian enclave in rightist-held territory in the eastern Beirut suburbs, following the fall of Jisr Al Basha camp on Tuesday night.

According to leftwing news media today, the capture of the camp was followed by alleged massacres and atrocities committed by rightwing troops.

The reports claimed that Phalangist troops opened fire on women and children in the camp, raped several women soldiers and bayoneted to death wounded people in the Red Cross dispensary.

No neutral account of the Jisr Al Basha battle and its aftermath has been available. But observers said the leftist charges could spark reprisals against rightists and rightist communities.

A rightwing radio station claimed 48 bodies were found on the Jisr Al Basha battlefield, including Somalis, Iraqis and Egyptians. Three Egyptians were taken prisoner, the radio claimed.

Pressure from the rightwing forces is now concentrated on Tel Al Zaatar.

The rightwing attack is supported by military equipment, including heavy artillery, never before seen in the Lebanese war.

A leftist radio said tonight that Tel Al Zaatar repulsed the second attack today on the camp and inflicted heavy losses on the rightists.

It said the camp had already decided never to surrender.

According to the Beirut press, up to 10 shells a minute are being fired, and grenade explosions and hand-to-hand fighting has reached unprecedented ferocity this week.

(Continued on page 6)

AMMAN, July 1 (R). — About 1,500 Saudi Arabian and Sudanese troops of the Arab peace-keeping force arrived on the outskirts of Beirut today as fighting raged between left and rightwing forces throughout the city.

The force's commander, Egyptian General Mohammed Hassan Ghoneim, told Reuters that a ceasefire had been fixed for today.

But as he spoke at a brief roadside interview near Beirut, the crash of artillery fire echoed in the distance.

The troops drove in from Syria and linked up near Beirut airport with Libyan and Syrian contingents which have already been here for more than a week, without having any measurable impact on the crisis.

Asked if the Arab force would try to stop the fighting around the Palestinian camp of Tel Al Zaatar, which has been under intense siege for nine days and is running critically short of food, water and medical supplies, the general replied: "Of course."

Asked how the troops would do this, the general said that a ceasefire must be fully effective first. "We are not going to fight... they must respect the ceasefire," he said.

The Saudi Arabian and Sudanese contingents are much more heavily armed than their Libyan and Syrian predecessors, whose efforts to re-open Beirut airport were foiled by a rightist shelling attack last Sunday.

Their convoy included scores of armoured personnel carriers, armoured cars, jeep-mounted recoilless rifles and mortars.

Apparently aware of the food shortage in Beirut, they also brought several truckloads of live sheep.

The central command of the leftist-Palestinian alliance has decided to reject any ceasefire agreement because of the continued attack on Tel Al Zaatar and yesterday's capture of another neighbouring camp, Jisr Al Basha, official reports said.

The command had decided to take "deterrent military measures" in certain areas in retaliation for the capture of Jisr Al Basha.

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Arab League ceasefire call ignored Saudi, Sudanese peace troops reach Beirut as fierce camp battle rages

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(Continued on page 6)

Arrests in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 1 (AFP). — A security police swoop following the Soweto disturbances last month has resulted in large scale detentions in the past few days, the Johannesburg Star reported.

"Although security police are tight-lipped about the arrests they have confirmed that a Roman Catholic church official in Pretoria and a leading member of black radical organisations in Johannesburg are being held," the paper said. A former vice president of South African Students Organisation and executive member of the Black Peoples' Convention Tom Manthatha, was arrested on Tuesday.

Arab League ceasefire call ignored

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AMMAN, July 1 (R). — The committee was expected to return to Cairo within 48 hours, a league source said.

When the foreign ministers assembled for what turned out to be an eight-and-a-half hour stormy debate, only Libyan and Syrian contingents of the peace-keeping force were in position in Lebanon.

Later about 1,500 Saudi Arabian and Sudanese troops left here today for Lebanon to strengthen the force.

The ministers urged Arab League member countries, apart from those which have already agreed to participate in the peace effort, to contribute troops to the force "without prior conditions and provided that their move shall take place within 12 hours."

The reference to conditions was apparently aimed at Saudi Arabia, which was reported to have asked for guarantees that its troops would not come under fire from Lebanon's warring parties.

The original league resolution provided for Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Libya, Syria, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to form the peace-keeping force. Algeria has quietly dropped its plan for participation.

The foreign ministers are to remain in permanent session until the return of Mr. Riad's mission.

Lebanese envoy gives notes to U.N. officials

UNITED NATIONS, July 1, (R) — Lebanon's chief delegate to the U.N., Mr. Edouard Ghorra, has addressed communications to the president of the Security Council and Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim about the worsening situation in the country, informed sources said today.

The sources said that the president, Italian Ambassador Piero Vinci, was considering whether to hold informal consultations among the membership in the light of Mr. Ghorra's move.

Mr. Waldheim is in Africa. It was not clear immediately whether Mr. Ghorra himself wanted the council to intervene. Details of the communications were not made public.

In a statement given to reporters last Friday, he responded to fears expressed in political circles in Beirut that a move was afoot through the U.N. to partition the country.

"I emphatically state that at no time anyone in authority in Lebanon has undertaken in any form an initiative at the United Nations," he said.

Nimeiry expects increased development ties with France

PARIS, July 1 (R). — Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiry said today France had agreed to play an increased role in his country's six-year development plan.

General Nimeiry told reporters that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had pledged his government's cooperation in providing Sudan with financial and technological assistance.

General Nimeiry, the first Sudanese head of state to pay a visit to France, told reporters: "In my talks with President d'Estaing, he agreed that France would take a bigger part in Sudan's economic development plan, which is centred on agriculture, and the president fully agrees."

The Sudanese president said he had also discussed the situation in the Middle East and African problems, "and I can say that our views were nearly the same."

General Nimeiry said his government was about to sign a multi-million dollar contract with the French engineering company

Grand Travaux de Marseille for the construction of a Nile loop between Jonglei and Malakal, in southern Sudan, known as the Jonglei Canal.

The Sudanese leader said his country's current development plan included a 2,000 million Sudanese pounds (sterling) programme for the construction of hydroelectric dams, harbour and airport installations, as well as improvement of the road and railway network and irrigation system.

"The World Bank and Arab oil-producing countries are backing our development projects with large contributions," he told a meeting of French bankers, industrialists and businessmen.

"But we also need France's technology and engineering to play a major role together with all our other friends, and they are many," he added.

West Germany, Britain, Italy, France, China and Yugoslavia have already contributed to Sudan's road building programme.



TEARS OF JOY — An unidentified woman holds her baby in her arms as she walks into the VIP lounge at Paris' Orly airport Wednesday night after being freed by the hijackers in Uganda and flying into Paris on a special Air France plane. (AP wirephoto).

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Procedural veto

The latest U.S. veto Tuesday of the Security Council resolution acknowledging Palestinian self-determination and sovereignty in Palestine is largely to be seen as a gesture to console worried Israelis. The veto is consistent with American policy to date, and this time around it is specifically designed to bring some relief to those circles in Israel that are wary of the signals of some movement between the Americans and the PLO.

This relationship, of course, is non-existent, but has been in the news again of late because of President Ford's remark about how the PLO helped the evacuation of foreigners from Lebanon, the private meeting between the PLO's U.N. representative and a group of senators in Washington, and reported contacts in Lebanon recently between U.S. special envoy Dean Brown and the PLO.

The reasons for the veto, as outlined by the American representative at the U.N. are that the resolution is not "balanced," and that it stresses the rights of the Palestinians without mentioning the rights of the Israelis. This is largely an exercise in intellectual basketball, and the Americans know it. But they persist with the silly routine because it buys time conveniently.

This is precisely what the Israeli strategy is — to buy time. They want to wait until the U.S. presidential elections are over, then the Israeli general elections in 1977, and then, as the leadership in Israel sees it, for about five more years. They believe that by then the U.S. will have shed its inordinate dependence on the Arabs for oil imports, and the Western industrial nations would largely have freed themselves from the latent vulnerability that lies in the Arab's immense financial resources today. In about seven years' time, the Israelis feel, the Arabs will have substantially dissipated their international power, and the U.S. will be under no compulsion to bring about a solution in the Middle East that takes into account the interests of the Arabs, and particularly the Palestinian people.

Within this overall strategy of stalling for time, the Israelis also assume that the Arabs will always be able to maintain among themselves enough quarrels to ward off any really united Arab diplomatic or military front against Israel, and thus the chances of survival — given the lifeline from America — are good, if not guaranteed.

The veto should be met in the Arab World with some perfunctory scorn, because it is essentially a procedural and not a substantive veto. This can be appreciated from the infantile argument of the American representative. The reply to his desire for "balance" in the resolution is that the Security Council was not studying a report about the "balance" of forces in the Middle East, but specifically about the rights of the Palestinians. It was convened to treat one topic only, and to seek "balance" here by calling for the resolution to mention Israeli rights as well as very much an exercise in shallow evasion. This is nothing new from the United States, but the repetition of the process is very much a show of humiliating shame for an otherwise methodically rational and substantially magnanimous country.

One simply asks again: When will the United States persist in a Middle East policy geared to the national interests of all the parties — which means the Israelis, Palestinians, Arabs and Americans — instead of a vague holding pattern designed to do little but perpetuate the stink of stagnation?

Jordanian children share Soviet painting contest awards

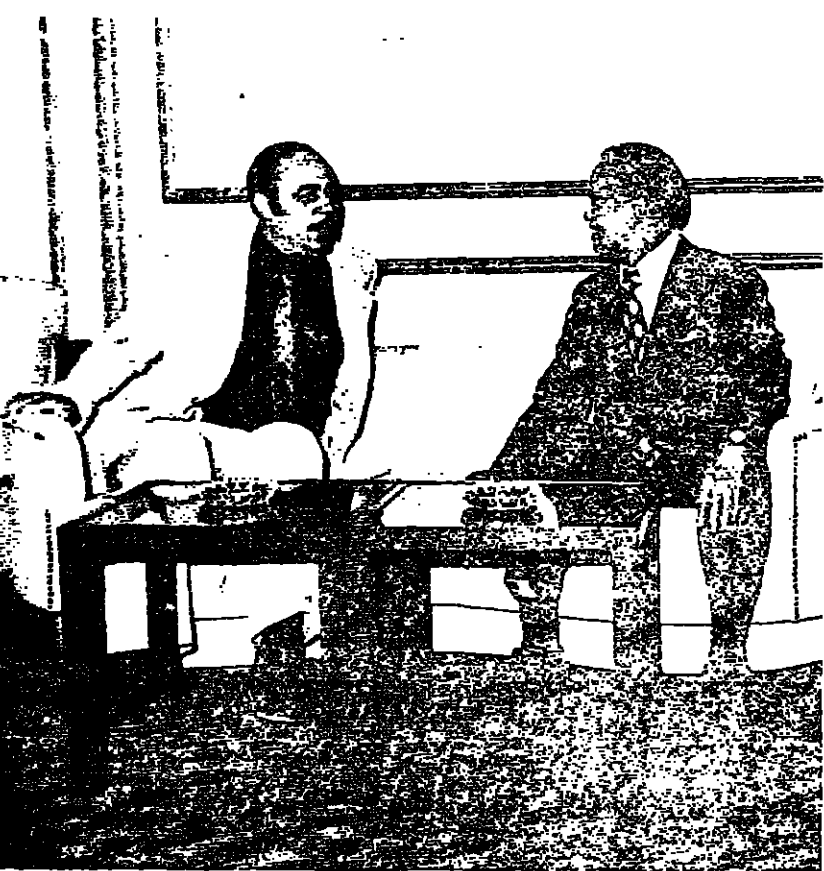
AMMAN. — Among others contestants from 72 countries with a total of 300 paintings, 17 Jordanian children have been awarded certificate of merit and pins in the international contest for children's paintings organised by the Soviet Vanguard newspaper in cooperation with other Soviet social and official organisations, the Ministry of Education announced here today.

Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi next Monday will distribute certificates and pins at the celebration to be organised by the University of Jordan Al-Ummi Club at the Soviet Cultural Centre here.

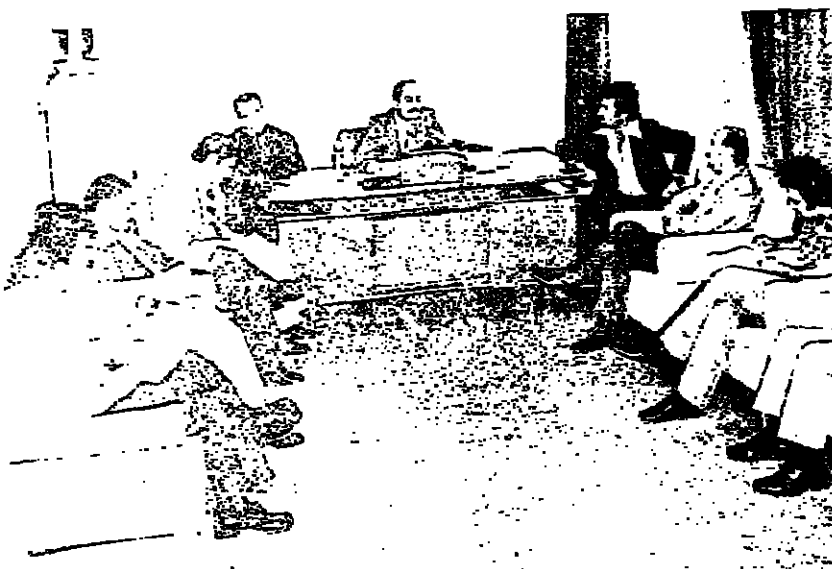
Taiwan tourism official on visit

AMMAN, (JNA). — The director of tourism in Nationalist China, General Kho Nsho, accompanied by his tourism relations director, arrived in Amman Thursday for a week-long visit to Jordan.

General Kho Nsho will hold talks with Jordanian official aimed at bolstering tourism cooperation between the two countries.



Mr. Ghaleb Abu Jaber (left) Director General of the Tourism and Antiquities Ministry, is pictured at Amman airport Thursday with General Kho Nsho of Nationalist China. (JNA photo).



The minister of health addresses reporters at his press conference here Thursday. (JNA photo).

Minister of health outlines plans for the future

AMMAN. — The Ministry of Health since its inception has always relied on the scientific approach when planning the development of medical services to provide throughout the kingdom, the Minister of Health, Dr. Trad Saud Al Qadi, said at a press conference he gave Thursday to review and explain his ministry's projects for the coming five years.

The services provided by the ministry have expanded this year in the two fields of dentistry and maternity and childcare centres, he said. The number of established maternity centres so far has reached 41 centres, distributed throughout the kingdom. He said the quantity of milk and baby food we received in aid from friendly countries will enable us to increase the portions allotted per person. We also have a sufficient quantity of vaccines, a large portion of which is of our local production, that will help combat children's diseases and reduce mortality rates, the minister added.

The Health Ministry will undertake the necessary maintenance on its buildings and construct housing units for medical personnel, in particular those in remote areas. Three nursing homes have already been built in Salt, Zerqa and Maan to accommodate 60 nurses each, and similar projects are underway in Mafraq and Aqaba, he said.

Speaking of the bed capacity in government hospitals, Dr. Al Qadi said that to maintain the present rate of one bed per 10,000 citizens, the ministry must provide 640 new beds during the next five years.

The ministry, he said, annually receives \$60,000 in medical aid from the United Nations, in addition to what it receives from friendly countries — with Britain and the Soviet Union in the forefront of donors.

The ministry, he concluded, also tries to benefit from the medical education and training that Poland provides.

India, Iran call for Israeli withdrawal

TEHRAN, July 1 (R). — India and Iran have expressed great concern over the "tragic crisis" in Lebanon and welcomed the joint action taken by the Arab League and accepted by the Lebanese government, according to a joint communique.

The communique described the Middle East crisis as a serious threat to world peace and called for total Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied by it since 1978 and the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

The two countries also called for the early re-convening of the Geneva peace conference with participation of all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), on an equal footing with other participants.

The communique was issued last night at the end of a five-day state visit to Iran by the Indian President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

The Indian President expressed "deep satisfaction" on contractual settlement of all differences between Iran and Iraq which has contributed to the full normalisation of relations and the promotion of an atmosphere of friendship, the communique said.

Israel so far has been granted a total of 1,655 million marks (about \$360 million) in financial aid from Bonn, a spokesman for the West German Foreign Ministry said.

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Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fills:

U.S. dollar :	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling :	594.0	600.0
French franc :	70.2	70.5
Swiss franc :	134.8	135.2
German mark :	129.3	129.7
Iraqi dinar :	938.0	940.0
Syrian pound :	81.0	81.3
Egyptian pound :	465.0	475.0
Lebanese pound :	10.9	11.13
U.A.E. dirham :	83.5	84.0

Syrian, Jordanian merchants recommend integration steps

AMMAN. — The commercial delegation representing the Syrian Chambers of Commerce Federation left here for Damascus Thursday afternoon at the end of a five-day visit.

During the visit, the members held talks with Jordanian public and private sector officials on ways to step up economic and commercial relations between Jordan and Syria.

The Syrian delegation also held a number of working sessions with Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Federation officials, which resulted in the following recommendations :

— The two countries, through their industrial coordination policy, should discourage the establishment of separate, similar large industries in Syria and Jordan to avoid duplication. These industries should be set up jointly by the two countries and at

the location most suitable for designed purpose.

— Syrian authorities should permit individuals to finance joint private sector projects the public sector should not be the sole promoter of economic development in the two countries.

— The Syrian public sector should take necessary steps to ease the volume of its imports from Jordan to equalise the Syrian and Jordanian balance of trade.

Besides the above recommendations, the two sides reviewed what has been achieved in the field of unifying duties levied on raw materials used in similar industries in two countries, and the possibility for the public sectors in Syria and Jordan jointly to implement large industrial projects beyond the reach of the private sectors.

They finally decided to form a joint follow-up committee to study and pursue implementation of all the recommendations. The committee, composed of representatives from the two countries, will meet alternately in Syria and Jordan every month.

The Syrian delegation was off at the Ramtha border for Irbid Governor Ma'moun F. The Irbid mayor, and members of the Irbid Chamber of Commerce

Kurdi named new envoy to Morocco

AMMAN, (JNA). — The Council of Ministers has decided to appoint Mr. Saleh Al Kurdi as Jordan's ambassador to Morocco.

Mr. Kurdi was previously Jordan's ambassador in Tehran.

Israel destroys 57 houses in during 1975 on W. Bank

GENEVA, (JNA). — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has announced that the Israeli authorities blew up 57 houses and sealed off 11 others on the occupied West Bank during 1975, with utter disregard for the international Geneva conventions.

In its annual report, the ICRC said that Israel should apply all the international Geneva conventions in the occupied Arab territories and that the ICRC could not approve the violation of international conventions because of Israel's arrogance.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam Thursday received the French ambassador to Jordan, an American adviser at the U.S. embassy in Amman, and Jordan's ambassadors to Lebanon and Japan, Walid Salah and Amer Shamaout, respectively.

● AMMAN. — Jordan will participate in the meetings of the Council of the Arab Industrial Development Centre due to convene in Cairo on July 10. The ten-day meet will discuss preparations for the upcoming fourth Arab industrial development conference.

● AMMAN. — A civil aviation delegation headed by Civil Aviation Director General Sherif Ghazi Rakan left here Thursday morning on a ten-day tour to Argentina and Chile, where it is expected to conclude air agreements with the two countries to enable Alia to operate regular flights between Jordan and Argentina and Chile.

● AMMAN. — U.N. demographic expert Dr. Hanna Rizk left for Cairo Thursday at the end of his term of service in Jordan. During his five-year stay, Dr. Rizk participated in and helped with local population studies and seminars, in particular the 1972 human fertility survey.



British Air Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey (left) and Jordanian Armed Forces Chief of Staff Major Idriss are seen at Amman port just before Sir Andrew Jordan at the end of his visit. (JNA photo).

British air chief ends his visit

AMMAN. — British Air Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey left here Thursday at the end of a five-day visit during which he met with Jordanian government and military officials, inspected a number of army units and airbases, and visited archaeological and tourist sites.

He was seen off at Amman port by the armed forces of staff and his assistants, intelligence and operations, Royal Air Force commander a number of air force officials. The British ambassador in Jordan, the British military attaché, and U.K. embassy also were present at the air

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour and Al Shaab Thursday hit hard at the latest United States veto at the Security Council which killed a draft resolution that would have called for the recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the return to their homes.

Al Dustour asks these questions: "What does Washington want? Does it want the Arab nation to agree to Golda Meir's allegations that there is no people called the Palestinian people? Does Washington want to seal off the Palestine issue and close the file of the Palestinian people's tragedy? Does the United States really think that anybody in the whole world can believe that it is actually attempting to achieve a just peace in the Middle East?"

The paper says the latest U.S. veto, the third within a few months on the same subject, means Washington doesn't want the chronic crisis to be resolved in a natural manner, enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights in their land, like any other people in the world.

Al Shaab considers that the U.S. policy shows not only hostility to the Palestinians in their historic rights, but also openly contradicts the will of the world community and the United Nations charter in this respect.

Al Rai and Al Baath of Damascus have something to say on the latest ghastly situation in Lebanon.

Al Rai thinks the situation there has become part of the explosive aspect in the Middle East crisis, although some people don't want to believe this...

It says Libyan Prime Minister

Major Jalloud has discovered, after one month of a hectic and painstaking search, that the Lebanese crisis is much bigger than just for him to solve... It is much bigger than Lebanon itself... and much bigger than local Middle East politics...

Fighting in Lebanon, Al Rai continues, is taking a disturbing turn that overpasses the military sphere to a political reality affecting the very Palestinian existence in Lebanon.

The paper comes to three conclusions: First, the idea of despatching Arab security forces, not empowered to impose security by force, "is like sending 'good intentions' to a wood abounding with beasts and quicksand..." Second, the arabisation of the crisis through a divided and bewildered Arab position is to add another burden to the calamity. The international conspiracy which Major Jalloud has referred to will exploit this arabisation cleverly to add fuel to the fire with the result that the Arab security forces would find themselves facing only one option — to go into the trenches of the various fighting factions... The third conclusion is that the battle of the Palestinian refugee camps has assumed a decisive aspect, that might pose immeasurable hazards...

"Nobody knows what direction the Lebanese events are taking as long as the manipulating strings fall beyond the Arab mental faculties," the paper concludes. Al Baath of Damascus says it is surprising that some suspicious leaders of the Fateh organisation, abetted by certain Arab forces identified with the conspiracy against the Arab nation

and the Palestine resistance in particular, are naively and faithfully executing the conspiracy and driving the resistance to its doom...

The paper points out that in terms of the number of those killed, displaced, missing and made refugees, the Lebanese tragedy up till now has taken a toll equal to that of the Palestine tragedy itself.

Referring to Kamal Junblatt's call to give South Lebanon to the Palestinians as a final resolution to their problem, Al Baath says this is exactly what the (Israeli) enemy has been insisting upon for a long time, and exploiting it on an international scale, as one of the Zionist ideas for a settlement — that is, the Arab homeland can easily accommodate the Palestine refugees.

"Syria would never agree that the fateful struggle against Israel should turn out to be differences over a piece of land taking in the Palestinians and the Lebanese, and the resistance to turn its battle against Lebanon, not against the enemy," the paper declares.

هكذا ان الاصل

British view of peace requirements in Mideast

Following are extracts from a statement made by Mr. Ivor Richards, the United Kingdom Permanent Representative to the United Nations, in the Security Council on July 1, 1976. The Security Council is to discuss the recommendations presented by 20-nation U.N. committee on the Palestinian problem.

Perhaps, however, I could summarise the views of my Government in the following way.

We start from the premise, which I think is accepted by the members of this Council but of the United Nations as a whole, that the problem of the Middle East should be resolved by peaceful means, through negotiations and not through war.

In the view of my Government, just and lasting settlement should be based on three main requirements.

First, Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in June 1967. Second, respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries.

And third, the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to the expression of their national identity.

The first two of these requirements form the basic principles of Resolution 242 which is to be brought into effect as provided in Resolution 338. These two Resolutions form the widely accepted foundation for a settlement and my Government therefore opposes any unilateral attempt to alter them or to extract from them. The third requirement is not expressed in Resolution 242, and for this reason my Government has stated our view that Resolution 242 must be supplemented, but not supplanted, to take account of the political rights of the Palestinian people and to enable them to express their national identity.

But we have also pointed out that this must be done in a way which can be reconciled with the right of all states in the area, including Israel, to exist within secure and recognised boundaries.

There is, I believe, a very wide measure of agreement in the Council on the fundamentals of the

these three principles, even if there are minor differences that may divide some or others of us on the use of this or that word. But what I think must be emphasised is that these three principles have to be taken together. They need to be seen as an integrated whole.....

"My Government voted in June 1967 for Security Council Resolution 237 which inter alia called on the Government of Israel to facilitate the return of the inhabitants who had fled during the conflict of June 1967. We have also voted consistently in the General Assembly for Resolutions regretting the lack of progress in carrying through the programme provided for in Paragraph 11 of Resolution 194.

We welcome the fact that the Committee should have based its recommendations firmly on Resolutions commanding a wide degree of support.

A settlement of the problem of Palestinian refugees which can only be fully brought about within the context of negotiations for an overall settlement of the Middle East problem, remains one of the most urgent facing us today.....

The main aim of the Council at this time must be to get the negotiations going again in whatever framework seems most likely to work and with participation as appropriate of all the parties concerned. The Council itself cannot carry on the negotiations. It will not help, therefore, for the Council to try to dictate to the negotiators in advance for example by setting purely arbitrary timetables. What we can and should do is to encourage the parties, and that means all the parties, to resume the negotiating process. We should also do our best to try to check the dangerous polarisation in the positions of the two sides and work towards creating common ground between them. This will require a considerable degree of statesmanship on all sides and above all a willingness to compromise. We understand and sympathise with the feelings, born out of frustration and despair, of those who have for so long been homeless refugees. But we believe that they must come to accept the reality of Israel's existence as recognised by the great majority of members of this organisation. Without this acceptance, there clearly cannot be any prospect of a peaceful settlement in the area.

From a close reading of the various statements of the PLO over the past two years, it could be implied that they might come to accept this reality. If this is so, could it not now be made more explicit? If the PLO could now say clearly that the existence of the state of Israel can indeed be reconciled with the rights of the Palestinian people, this would be of the greatest help. On the other side, we believe that, just as the Israelis have fought for the recognition of their own rights as a people, so they should be ready to recognise the rights of the Palestinian people and to accept that Palestinian nationalist sentiment will have to be taken into account in a settlement.....

U.S. customs continues struggle with drug "mules"

NEW YORK, July 1 (AFP). — U.S. customs officials, who last year seized 735 pounds of cocaine valued at some \$170 million, admit that they are still far from ending the illicit traffic.

They attribute the resilient trade to what has come to be known as the "South American Connection," the successor to the "French Connection" that police effectively scuttled years ago.

According to U.S. customs estimates, the South American connection furnishes most of the \$3,000 million worth of illegal drugs purchased in the United States annually.

For the traffickers, the incentive to smuggle drugs exists not only in the size of the market, but in the lucrative financial rewards. Experts estimate that cocaine worth \$1,000 at its source is sold for 32 times that much on the street.

In the process, the cocaine is diluted from a purity of 97 per cent to about 12 per cent, the experts add.

The cocaine, which generally comes from Colombia and Peru, usually enters the United States through Florida, customs officials say.

Last month, officials in Tampa, Florida seized a banana boat coming from Colombia with 170 pounds of cocaine on board. Value of the drug: an estimated \$39 million.

At Miami airport, agents confiscated 166 pounds of the drug in the first five months of this year. And they see no end to the trend.

South Africa shores up marxist Mozambique's foundering economy

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA (CSM). — In spite of muted threats and verbal attacks on "white racists" from various leaders in Mozambique, South Africa is going out of its way to help the faltering economy of that black state.

Its latest move is to try to save the struggling port of Maputo formerly the thriving southern African holiday playground of Lourenco Marques from collapse.

Traffic through the port is down about 40 per cent compared to a year ago and is running at probably less than half its peak capacity in the days before independence. (Mozambique became independent on June 25 last year).

The port's efficiency has eroded as more and more white Portuguese technicians and officials pack up and leave because they are finding it too difficult to adapt to the rule of Mozambique's new Marxist leaders.

There is due to be another exodus of about 28,000 Portuguese citizens this month, when their service contracts, signed before independence, expire.

This could almost close the port of Maputo unless skilled men come from somewhere else to replace them.

South African Airways, acting for the South African government, has offered to provide "an air bridge" between Johannesburg and Maputo. Jet planes will fly technicians and officials from South Africa's biggest city to Maputo every morning and return them to their homes each night. The round trip is about 700 miles. The travellers will be given special rates for weekly and monthly tickets. If private enterprise in South Africa cooperates, hundreds of people will fly back and forth daily.

The South African government is serious in its attempts to help Mozambique. It has said repeatedly that its only concern for that country is that it have a stable government and a sound economy. Its greatest fear is that there are signs that the economy is running down steadily—will result in social and economic chaos.

Private businessmen and companies are being pressured by the South African government to help with the plans to assist Mozambique.

Some of them are reluctant to use Maputo harbour for imports and exports because of the unreliability of workers at the port and because delays are costing them money. Some find it difficult to get



MINISTER IN FRANCE — Saudi Arabian Deputy Defence Minister Abdul Aziz Turki (centre) is pictured during a visit to the headquarters of the French 11th Paratroopers Division in southern France Wednesday. He is in France on an official visit. (AP wirephoto).

Artillery guns turn Beirut into permanent nightmare

BEIRUT, July 1. (AFP). — Heavy artillery guns normally only used in set-piece battles are now pounding out in the residential districts of Beirut, turning the lives of the people into a perpetual nightmare.

Day and night, the residents of the progressist-controlled Manara district overlooking the sea are shaken by the roar of out-going shells and listen in fear for the heart-stopping whistle of an in-coming barrage.

The guns in Manara are operated by the Army of Arab Lebanon, which for a week now has been pummeling the suburban positions of Phalangists trying to over-run the Jisr Al Pacha and Tal Zaatar Palestinian refugee camps.

A lieutenant commanding the bombardments told me: "The Palestinians are our brothers and we will never let them down."

He then pulled the cord on a 106 mm Howitzer, and in a flash of orange flame, a shell ripped across the rooftops towards the suburbs.

The smoke had hardly cleared before another shell was rammed in the Howitzer and was sent on its way to the Phalangist lines.

The lieutenant commented: "At the moment, we are firing on

military positions. But if the Phalangists continue to bombard the camps, indiscriminately killing women and children, we will fire on their Ashrafieh residential district."

The residents of Manara have, by bitter experience, learned the "rules" of this bloody war. If more than a dozen or so shells are fired on the Phalangists, there is always a reprisal bombardment.

The whistling of the in-coming shells sends everybody running for cover or to take shelter in the safest spots in their homes.

They never know how many reprisal shells will hit their district, and they never know whether the next one will be for their home or not.

But while the adults live in fear, for the children the guns are fun, and better than television.

Whenever they can, they slip away from their parents and go down to the sea front, where they can get a better view of the shelling.

Sometimes the Manara guns open up on ships that stray too close to the coast on their way to the Christian-controlled port of Junieh.

The lieutenant told me: "If the ships are too far out, we use the 155 mm gun." He pointed to the weapon, which stood nearby, its barrel pointing out to the sea.

"The trouble is," he said, "that it is difficult to hit a ship at sea when you have no radar. In fact, we have never hit one, but sometimes we send shivers up their backs."

Does bigfoot—half man, half ape—exist?

DALLAS, OREGON, July 1. (AFP). — Bigfoot, the shy hirsute being, half man and half ape, which according to legend inhabits the vast forest lands of the north-western United States, may well really exist, experts now conclude in the face of mounting evidence.

They dismiss the idea that Bigfoot is nothing more than a manifestation of collective hysteria or even a gigantic hoax.

The earliest recorded mention of a primate of the Bigfoot or Sasquatch species was in 1840, and experts have collated 94 confirmed sightings since then of the creature itself or of its footprints which resemble those of a human except that they measure 44.45 cm. by 17.7 cm. (one foot six inches by seven inches).

British anthropologist John Napier has calculated on the basis of some of the prints that the creature must weigh up to 226 kg.

All reported sightings of Bigfoot describe it as a large biped covered with hair, with a graceful and supple gait like that of an athlete.

It is said to have been spotted watching humans, only to disappear as soon as it knew it had been seen.

All the reports come from the same area—the 125,000 square miles of forest stretching from British Columbia in Canada to northern California.

Americans for some reason find it more difficult to believe in an unknown creature in their own country than in the better known

legend of Scotland's Loch Ness monster, yet those vast and trackless forests could well shelter thousands of specimens.

This at least is the opinion of Peter Byrne, former hunter of tigers and Yeti in Nepal, who has set up a Bigfoot information centre in this small town in the state of Oregon, the heart of Sasquatch country.

Mr. Byrne, who claims to be the only man ever who has made a career out of this unusual quest, has been on the tracks of Bigfoot for the past five years.

His search is financed by small gifts from a handful of supporters, in particular the American Academy of Applied Science which is also sponsoring the exploration of Loch Ness.

The centre examines all reports it receives concerning Bigfoot and has a small team of investigators who regularly go out into the field.

There are no photographs of the creature, and the only material proof of its existence is a small 18-second film which shows a hairy creature walking beside a stream before disappearing into a wood.

Mr. Byrne believes that there is a 95 per cent chance that the film is genuine.

He says that if he ever encountered Bigfoot, he would do it no harm—there are probably only a few of them and they must be protected.

His statement was a warning to those Sasquatch hunters who believe the most convincing proof of the creature's existence would be to bring back its dead body.

But the South African government is insisting that the traditional export commodities from the prosperous South African Witwatersrand mining centres use that port. An agreement was made with the Portuguese before Mozambique's independence.

These exports include bulky cargoes like coal, steel, citrus crops, chrome, and ferrochrome.

A South African Trade Organisation official said a few days ago: "Exports are delayed a long time at Maputo, and some exporters have tried to move the goods through South African ports instead. But the government has said no."

This goods traffic is worth millions to Mozambique. Added to the approximately \$100 million that Mozambique mine workers earn in South Africa every year—an amount paid in gold, not currency—it shows that South Africa is a major source of foreign currency for this struggling state.

This is all the more important for Mozambique since President Samora Machel closed the border with Rhodesia, thus cutting off lucrative trade through the northern port of Beira that had earned an estimated \$7.2 million a year.

Soviet leaders look to India for aim of Indian Ocean collective security

MOSCOW, (CSM) — With a job at President Ford for disowning detente, Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev has reaffirmed continuing interest in competing with the United States and China for influence and friends in Asia.

This was the thrust of the speech he made at a Kremlin banquet June 8 in honour of visiting Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Brezhnev did not name President Ford, but his target was clear when he declared that "those who succumb to their (opponents of detente) for this or that temporary consideration" assume a heavy responsibility, because in his view detente was irreversible.

As for the Chinese, he indignantly rejected those who accused the Soviet Union of "striving for hegemony."

In other ways, too Mr. Brezhnev's speech was surprisingly strong against the American position and policies in Asia. In reference to the Indian Ocean, he put the responsibility for the naval race there on the United States.

Mr. Brezhnev expressed interest in turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, a concept India strongly favours.

He declared, "We have unambiguously stated that the Soviet Union has not had and does not have

any intention to build military bases in the Indian Ocean. We have called on the United States to act likewise and expect its clear answer."

Clearly, Mr. Brezhnev's remarks were aimed at an appreciative India and the littoral states of the Indian Ocean. Many of them are bitterly opposed to the American naval base being built on Diego Garcia, an Indian Ocean island.

India wants the Indian Ocean removed from super-power naval rivalries. But India, which felt threatened by American naval power in 1971 in the midst of its war with Bangladesh, appreciates more than some others a competitive Soviet presence as long as the American show of force continues in the Indian Ocean.

It is immaterial whether such views are expressed publicly. They exist and they are very strong. And where such concerns exist, Mr. Brezhnev's remarks are likely to find a sympathetic hearing.

Mr. Brezhnev made positive and warm references to the coming summit of non-aligned countries in Sri Lanka, at which India is expected to play a major role. The Indian Ocean problem is likely to be featured at that conference.

Thus for all its lack of concrete details or programmes, the Indo-Soviet summit is seen to be an important exercise in keeping Soviet options in Asia open and in providing Moscow with a strong hand there.

Tunisia authorises foreign banks establishment

TUNIS, July 1. (AFP). — A bill authorising the establishment of foreign banks in Tunisia was voted by the National Assembly today after a long and bitter debate.

The deputies who opposed the bill feared that it could have harmful political and economic effects.

The foreign banks, which will have certain privileges and tax concessions, will do business mainly with non-residents. Their chief clients will be foreign investors who have set up industrial companies working only for export.

The activities of the banks will be controlled closely and the foreign exchange regulations are very strict.

The government hopes that the banks will help to increase foreign investments in this country and create jobs.

There is a link between the new, sympathetic attitude of the Soviet Union towards the non-aligned countries, and the "Third World" view of the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet leader also emphasised the search for a collective security system in Asia. He did not use the words "collective" or "system" in this context, but he made it clear that Moscow still sees this as a long-term goal in the region.

Although Mrs. Gandhi, in her return speech, avoided committing her country to the concept of collective security, she accepted that "the Soviet Union genuinely wants peaceful cooperation, mutual understanding, and good-neighbourliness between the countries of Asia."

In other words, she assured Mr. Brezhnev and his comrades that India was not opposed to Moscow's efforts to promote the collective security scheme, difficult and nebulous though it might appear at the moment.

International Red Cross appeals for help

GENEVA, July 1, (AFP). — The committee also wants countries which signed the Geneva Convention to help the Red Cross financially to see its terms are respected, particularly now that negotiations are underway to update and widen the scope of the 27-year-old document.

The committee's shortcoming became noticeably apparent during the Vietnam war where Hanoi did not request Red Cross aid and in colonial and civil wars where threatened governments often deny entry to the Red Cross delegates.

Last year the Red Cross delegates visited 79,000 political prisoners, 5,000 prisoners of war and distributed 2,174,927 Swiss francs to them and their dependents, the report said.

The IRCC organised the search for 210,000 people reported missing in conflicts throughout the world and allocated 25,183,400 francs in food aid — including 22,312,400 francs worth contributed by the European Economic Community.

While the committee has the possibility of asking the Swiss government to wipe out the deficit, at least partially, members believe such a move would only increase the impression in certain quarters that the committee is not grain given by the EEC to wholly independent — at a time when the committee wants to emphasise its independence from Swiss foreign policy.

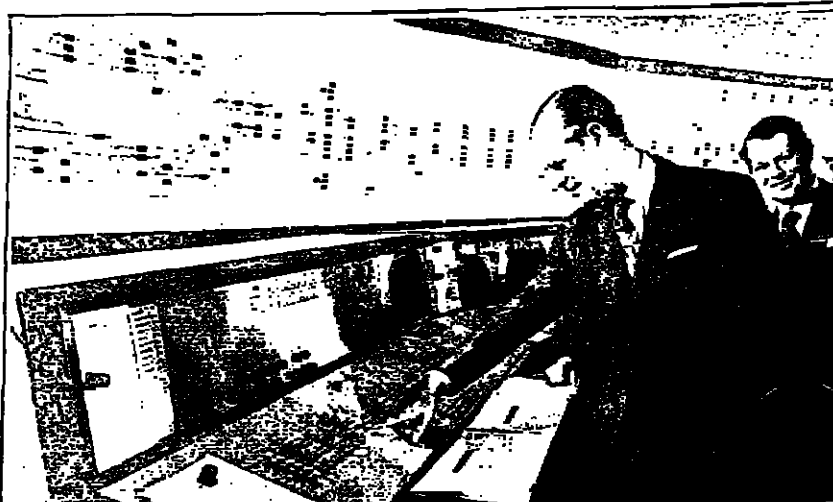
The committee's move, apparently without precedent may become more common since Red Cross policy is basically to provide humanitarian aid to both sides in any conflict.

The report also referred to the "problem still unsolved" of Israeli application of the Geneva Convention in the occupied territories. The Committee considered that the terms of the convention were all applicable in the occupied territories and that a ratified international treaty could not be suspended unilaterally by one of the parties involved.

The committee said that "despite all its representations, the destruction of houses (by Israeli security forces has continued with 57 homes destroyed in 1975 and 11 walked up affecting a total of 300 people."

The committee also protested against the expulsion to Lebanon of five civilian Arab prisoners and urged that those expelled before 1975 be allowed to return to the occupied territories if they so wished.

The Committee today welcomed its 11th chairman, Alexandre Hay, 57, a former lawyer and embassy secretary in Paris and a director of the Swiss National Bank for over 20 years. The IRCC is the best known of the three branches of the International Red Cross, the others being the league of Red Cross societies and the Red Cross national societies. Its members are all Swiss citizens.



DUKE GIVES THE 'ALL CLEAR' — His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh pressing a button to operate a signal when he visited the biggest and busiest signal box on the Southern Region of British Rail recently.

Britain contributes \$42 million to ADF

MANILA, July 1, (AFP). — The Asian Development Bank (ADB) today announced its acceptance of \$42.4 million from the British government as its contribution to the first replenishment of the Asian Development Fund (ADF).

ADB President Shiro Inoue, of Japan, said that, with the new contribution, the total amount of contributions committed so far had reached \$477 million exceeding by \$2 million the "trigger figure" of \$475 million.

The ADF, which came into operation in 1974, aims to provide a mechanism for systematic mobilization of resources for the bank's concessional lending operations for the benefit of its poorest and least developed member-nations.

ADB also announced that it had approved a technical assistance grant to the Solomon Islands for the proposed Lungga Hydropower project on Guadalcanal Island.

Aimed at reducing the country's dependence on imported fuel oil for power generation, the bank's technical aid will help to examine the feasibility of providing hydropower to meet the future needs of the Guadalcanal capital of Honiara and suburbs.

U.S. urges swift approval of "anti-terrorist" laws

WASHINGTON, July 1 (R). — Ambassador Francis M. Economic Counsellor Richard Mr. Leigh said the attacks against diplomats halted.

The legislation would allow the government to bring the murder of a diplomat to trial if he was in the United States, no matter where the crime was committed.

It would also set the penalty for the murder of a diplomat or foreign official at imprisonment for life, with 20 years for attempted murder, and make attempted kidnapping of diplomats a crime.

The legislation is designed to back up U.S. participation in the Organisation of American States (OAS) and United Nations conventions on terrorism.

Both conventions have been approved by the Senate but the U.S. government is awaiting enactment of its legislation before depositing ratification.

Mr. Monroe Leigh, State Department Legal Adviser, told a House of Representatives judiciary subcommittee that an alarming proportion of guerrillas around the world were never brought to justice and the average sentence imposed on those tried was only 18 months.

Speaking less than two weeks after the murder in Beirut of U.S. home today.

But he said this would same determination the attacks against diplomats halted.

He said prompt approval legislation would enable States to resume the fight to contain guerrilla.

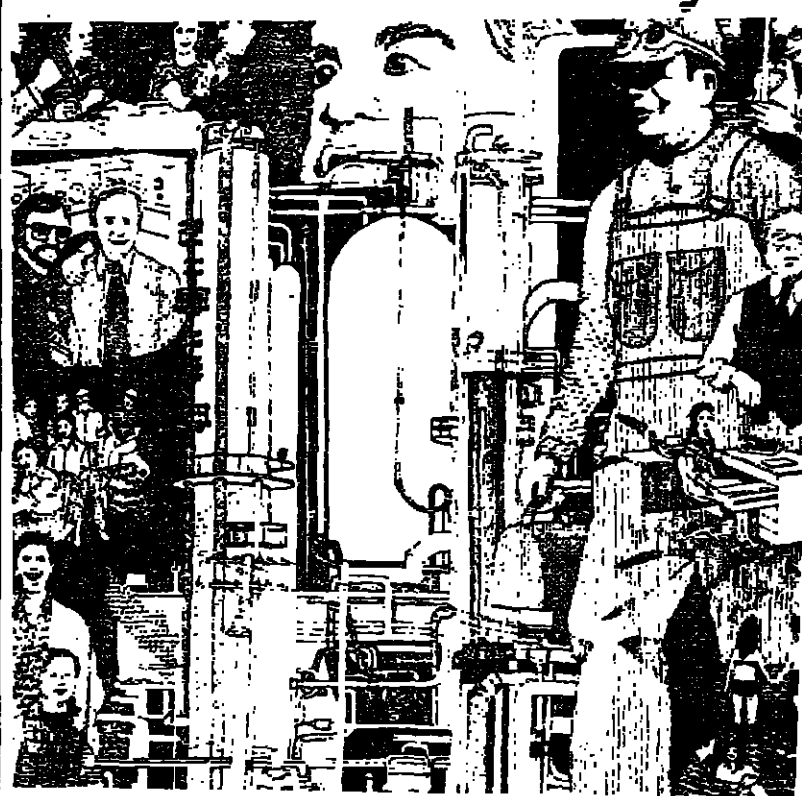
Syria, Turkey agree on anim epidemic control

ANKARA, July 1, (R). — an agreement to stop the spread of the disease across the border between the two.

The agreement, which an the establishment of control points along the border, was signed here by visit an Agriculture Minister Abu Omar and his Turk counterpart, professor Korku.

All animals crossing the border will have to go through control points and the tries will act together to sudden outbreak of disease.

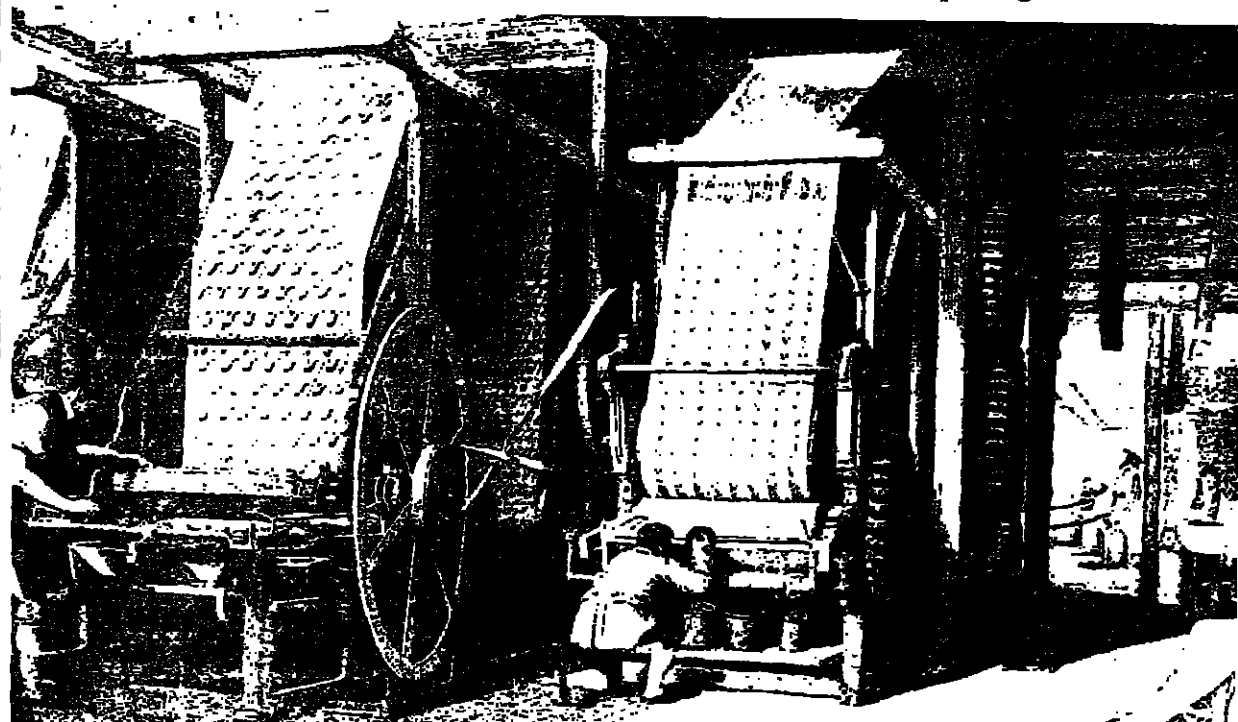
200 years of working in America



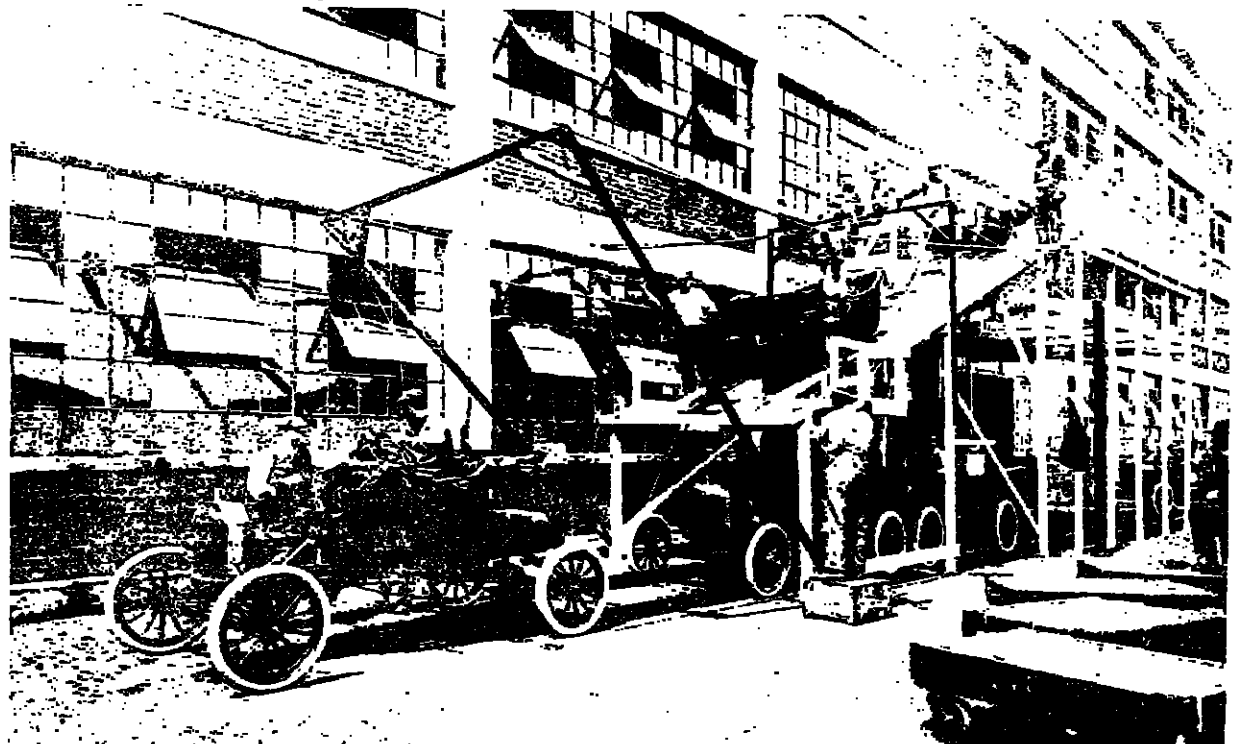
"WORKING IN AMERICA," is depicted in this illustration.



COLONIAL FARMERS used crude implements and horses or oxen to till the rock soil of New England. This is an artist's version of a farmer plowing in Vermont, his musket close at hand.



WORKMEN ADJUST CALICO printing machines in this drawing of a northern U.S. textile mill. Textile machinery made the United States independent of foreign imports, and by 1840 there were 1,200 cotton factories in the country.

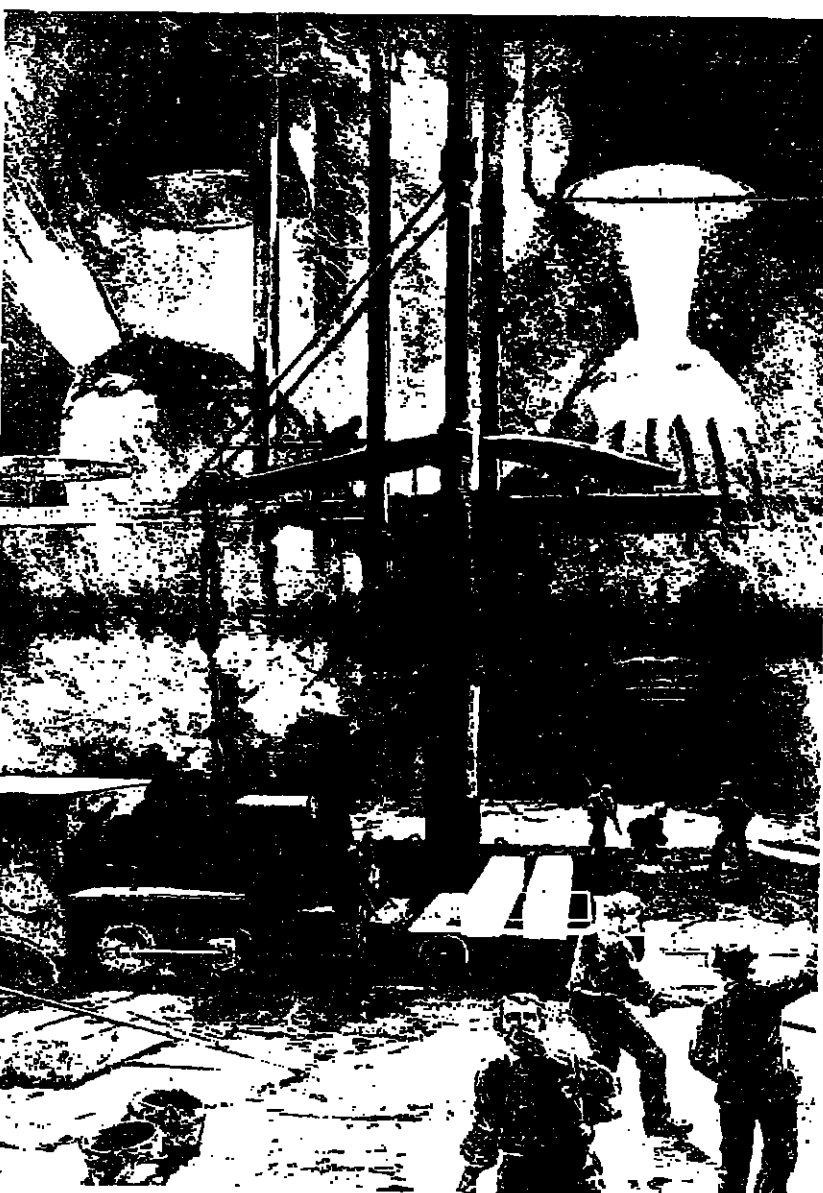


ASSEMBLY LINE production was pioneered at the Ford Motor Company plant in Detroit, Michigan. In this 1913 photograph, workers assemble the famous "Model T" Ford automobile.

This is another in the series of photo-stories the Jordan Times is publishing this year in tribute to the Bicentennial celebrations in the United States. These pictures are grouped under the theme "Working in America."



LABOUR UNIONS are militant in their support of workers' rights. In this 1975 photograph, members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees union march in protest of layoffs in Trenton, New Jersey.



STEELWORKERS of American were central figures in the industrial development of the nation. Here, workers are using the Bessemer process in producing steel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



WOMEN WORKERS in the United States are taking their place beside men in occupations formerly considered part of an exclusive male world. Equal employment opportunity legislation has helped this process. Here, a woman construction worker (right) works with a pipe wrench on a building site.



SAMUEL GOMPERS, first President of the American Federation of Labour (AFL) and a revered leader of the labour movement in the United States, is shown here (centre) laying the cornerstone of AFL building in Washington (about 1915).

There's only one way to serve a cuppa tea in Japan

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...weekly lessons...

Learning to serve the tea ceremony for visiting state guests such as Britain's Queen Elizabeth II.

Mrs. Shiozaki's name became a household word with the publication in 1970 of her best-seller, "A Guide to Ceremony," which gives step-by-step instructions for weddings, funerals and other formal occasions.

Her other books tell how to give presents, write letters, wear kimonos, meet people, associate with relatives and in different areas of society. Taking into account the special problems of modern Japan, she also writes about living in crowded apartment complexes without becoming angry or frustrated, and having good relations with the neighbours in such situations.

Japanese manners have had to undergo substantial changes with the move from living in traditional straw-matted, or tatami rooms to the beds, with tables and chairs of Western-style homes, Mrs. Shiozaki said.

But she insists that the basics of modern etiquette still must be founded in the tea ceremony.

"The traditional rituals of serving tea do not change, but we bring them into modern life in the way to hold bowls and to move our bodies gracefully. It teaches us how the hostess and guest can make each other feel as welcome as possible. It is more than just actions, but something deep down," she explained.

Although the tea ceremony originally was an art practised only by upper class men, today tea schools have become girls' finishing schools and young women soon to be married are sent to Mrs. Shiozaki's tea school, which includes lessons in wearing the kimono and serving and eating traditional foods.

Mrs. Shiozaki's grandfather began to admit women to tea classes during the Meiji era (1868-1912). Now women are 80 per cent of its followers.

There are about a thousand places to learn tea in Tokyo alone, with enrollments averaging 20 to 30 people. Weekly lessons cost

an average 10 to 15 dollars a month.

In the years of Japan's rapid westernisation the number of male students dropped greatly, but now they have begun to increase.

"I think there is a feeling of wanting to go back to the home town and do something the same way their ancestors did," said Hiroo Masuda, a tea master in one of Mrs. Shiozaki's three schools.

"After World War II Japan became too Americanised and threw away many of the old traditions," he said.

"There are many people who study tea for etiquette, especially girls, but men do it more for spiritual reasons, for the feeling of giving tea to guests," he added.

Women are not allowed to join the tea ceremony club at Tokyo University. "They'd be a nuisance," explained a member.

"It's very spiritual and gives me a peaceful feeling," said To Kuga, 37, a real estate company employee.

"Tea is a spiritual study for me, and I can understand the thinking of my ancestors through the tea ceremony," said Tokujiro Itagaki, 24, recent college graduate who also taught himself to sew his own kimono.

But men also have practical reasons for studying this ancient art. Sueyoshi Sanishi, 27 of Yamatane Securities Company, said he studied it so he will know how to behave when he calls on clients at their homes.

A truck driver studied tea and then changed his job to landscaping. He became known as the landscaper who knows the tea ceremony and is reported in great demand.



TEA TACTICS — Drinking tea is more than refreshment in Japan; it's an art. Mrs. Yaeko Shiozaki, whose ancestors founded the tea ceremony, gives a lecture on manners to officers of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces in a tea room in Tokyo.

Glory days of immortalised U. S. Route 66 fade into distant past

LITCHFIELD, Illinois (AP). — Route 66. They called her the Main Street of America. She was more.

She was the stuff of adventure, of promise, of romance, even of song. She was the nation bending in a stream of westward expansion, reaching again for opportunity shining just within reach on California's sunny shore.

She was the queen of our automotive dreams, the quickest, longest, busiest, proudest, best continuous east-west highway in the country. From the corner of Jackson Boulevard and Michigan Avenue in Chicago to Santa Monica Boulevard in Santa Monica, California, she rolled 2,255 miles, beckoning generations.

And now she's a fading lady, a gentle, worn-out, seedy sort, underemployed, to whom fathers take their sons for their first turn at the wheel.

Soon—before year's end—she'll be mostly a memory in Illinois and across the Mississippi in Missouri. And time is running out on her everywhere.

Through city and village, past suburb and backwater, along pasture and prairie, she ribboned across Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Assembled from a collection of local roads and cow paths, she was freighted with expectations even before her dedication by Congress in 1932.

Steinbeck's Tom Joad and his family made their way out of the old Dust Bowl to the Grapes of Wrath on 66. So did all too many, all too non-fictional down-and-outers, Okies and Arkies. In those days they sometimes referred to her as the Will Rogers Highway. Woody Guthrie wrote a ballad about her.

On the return trip she hauled West Coast harvests to the heartland. Oranges in February! When war came she led workers to the Pacific Ocean's defence plants, and took the soldier home for Christmas.

In better days the vacationers came with their dollars. Why, a family could spend a month just seeing the sights along the way. The steady stream of tourists fostered the roadside restaurants, the last-chance filling stations, the billboards and the Burma Shave signs, the tourist traps and the motor court.

Perhaps as much as anywhere else, the culture of mobility, of rubber-tired transience, hit its stride on Route 66.

Some gas station maps don't mark her anymore. Those that do tack the emblematic double sixes onto the signs of the superhighways built along her pathway: Interstates 55, 44, 15 and 10.

The U.S. 66 signs are coming down on I-55 and I-44, which comprise the 576 miles of her northern leg. Order of the state highway departments.

Much of what once was Route 66 has long since been reduced to service roads for the new freeways. In some places she's just a county lane, or simply sits abandoned, her flanks festering with deserted eyesores.

When they built the interstates they left her roadbed but took her number. It was a sop to sentiment. People were used to following 66. They'd be lost without her. She couldn't just disappear overnight. To make the transition, officials moved her number out to the interstates, temporarily.

In Litchfield, what has happened to Route 66 is plain.

"It's just a local road now," said David Jackson, editor of the Litchfield News Herald. There is so little traffic on the old highway. Jackson taught his son there.

North of town a stretch of the old route survives—a twisting, weedy, two-lane concrete road full of tar patches and cracks.

It leads you inside the edge of town to the 66 Motel Court, four brick cube bungalows and an office built in 1948.

"It was one of the first," said Dorothy Mansholt. "This was the main highway at the time, right out front." She and her husband, Lorman, bought the place in 1963, full of hope and a mail-order motel management course.

They've fixed it up quite a bit. But sitting in the parlour around the registration desk you get a feeling for what it must have been. It's a family business, friendly, no frills, run like it probably was in the old days.

There are no telephones in the rooms. No swimming pool, sauna or restaurant. No bar, no ice machines. Just decent, clean, quiet rooms with thick walls at economy rates—\$16.80 for a family of four, \$8.40 for a single, including colour television. That's about 10 dollars below what traffic will bear in most new-fangled motels.

The Mansholts have built a steady trade, growing every year, relying on customers who've become friends and travellers who drop in, figuring Litchfield is too small to get lost in.

There's an echo there, a hint of the common adventure of travellers on a cross-country jaunt in the '40s and '50s. Your father standing at the gas pumps swapping exaggerations of how many miles he covered yesterday. Someone's sensible aunt driving the whole

way at 30 m.p.h. for safety's sake and forgetting to advance the film in the camera at the Grand Canyon. Earnest advice about the best time, day or night, to dare the desert. Motorcycle cops lurking behind the billboards. A strange bed each night.

A lot of other motels on the old highway closed with the coming of the interstates. Ironically, many of the construction workers who built I-55 stayed with the Mansholts until the new freeway opened in 1974.

Jack Cutberth in Clinton, Oklahoma, has devoted 30 of his 76 years to Route 66.

In 1946 the raspy-voiced barber joined the Main Street of America Highway Association. He's the current executive secretary of the 3,000-member group. It was formed in 1920, under the name of the National U.S. Highway 66 Association to promote tourism, get the road paved and win the 66 designation from Washington.

"It was kind of fence post to fence post in those days," Cutberth said. The idea was to put motorists on a road that bore a single number, a good road that they wouldn't leave.

Cutberth figures tourists spend \$4 million annually in Clinton, a town of 10,000 about 80 miles west of Oklahoma City that boasts about 1,000 motel rooms.

"We've got nothing in particular," he said, "but coming through here they stop and stay all night."

These days they come through Clinton on I-40 U.S. 66.

It's progress, "Cutberth said. "I'm not against progress. Overnight, if we wanted to, we could change the name, change the numbers on the brochure."

"But naturally, you know, you give your life for something like that, and naturally you've got a lot of sentiment there."

Tonight's TV Features

BIG VALLEY
HELL HAS NO FURY
A young girl, member of a gang who tried to steal Heath, falls in love with him. Rejected she tries to get revenge by putting to fire barn in which he is working.

— * — * — * — * — * — * —

A FAMILY AT WAR
SPREAD A LITTLE HAPPINESS
It is June 1944 and Freda, meeting Mrs. McKenzie on the eve of a church garden party, agrees to help.

— * — * — * — * — * — * —

THE ROOKIES
SOMEONE WHO CARES
A new one hour colour police series in which a young woman is attacked by two persons and killed. Case is re-opened after it has been filed as "cause of death accidental."

CINEMA RAINBOW

Phone 25155

Proudly presents

LES SEINS DE GLACE

IN COLOUR

starring:

ALAIN DELON, MIREILLE DARC

Show Times

3.30 — 6.30 — 9.00

Where to Lunch and dine Today

CHINESE Restaurant
First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night.

STEAKHOUSE
— Firas Wings
Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-12 p.m. kindly book your table.

Diplomat
First Circle, Jebel Amman: Tel. 38968. Open from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. Restaurant, bar, coffee shop, fries, Oriental and specialities.

Advertising in above columns contact "Sout wa Soura" 38968. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

Television

18.05	Cartoons
18.15	Soccer match
20.00	News in Arabic
20.00	Cartoons
19.30	News in Hebrew
19.45	Varieties
20.30	Please Sir
21.00	Zero one
21.10	Family at war
22.00	News in English
22.15	The Rookies (on both channels)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	Departures:
00. Cairo (EA)	8.40 Kuwait
00. Cairo	9.00 Cairo (EA)
00. Kuwait (KAC)	9.55 Kuwait
00. Kuwait	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
00. Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	12.20 Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
00. Frankfurt	15.05 Aqaba (SA)
00. Aqaba (SA)	17.10 Kuwait
00. Damascus (SA)	17.20 Jeddah, Medina, Ta-
00. Baghdad, Dhahran	bouk (SAA)
00. Tabouk, Medina, Jeddah (SAA)	17.30 Cairo
00. Aqaba (SA)	17.40 Paris
00. Dubai, Karachi	18.05 Jeddah, Medina, Ta-
00. Kuwait	bouk (SAA)
00. Tehran	18.45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
00. Doha, Muscat	

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):

7.00	Breakfast show
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsreel
7.50	Morning melodies
8.00	Date with a star
8.15	Varieties
8.45	Once upon a time
9.00	Listener's choice
10.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part one)
1.00	News summary
1.05	Pop session (part two)
2.00	News bulletin
2.15	Radio magazine
2.30	Berlin Philharmonic
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old varieties
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Jordan weekly
5.30	Pop session (part three)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Newsreel round-up
6.30	Walking the folkways
6.03	Newsreel round-up
7.10	Music
7.30	Sign off

Market Prices

Apricots:	160—200
Apples (starken):	120—160
Apples (golden):	120—160
Apples (double red):	140—180
Bell pepper:	180—220
Bananas:	160—190
Carrots:	40—60
Cucumbers (small):	100—140
Cucumbers (large):	50—80
Cabbage:	20—30
Cherry (red):	160—200
Eggplant (regular):	80—120
Eggplant (large):	30—50
Green beans:	120—180
Hot Pepper:	160—260
Lemon:	50—80
Marrow (small):	60—90
Marrow:	40—60
Musk melon:	120—180
Musk Melon:	80—120
Orange:	50—70
Onion (dry):	80—120
Okra (green):	200—250
Okra (red):	100—140
Potatoes (local):	80—120
Plums (red):	80—120
Peaches:	160—200
Peas:	150—180
String beans:	150—180
Spinach:	50—65
Water melon (large):	60
Water melon (small):	40
Tangerines:	80—120
Tomatoes:	50—80
Wild cucumber:	30—45

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:

Dr. Habib Iskandar: (38680)
Dr. George Sayegh: (21379)

Pharmacies:

Shadi: (25655)
Lubna: (44944)
Central: (24217)

Taxis:

Hamra: (44833)
Nahda: (63003)
Khayyam: (41541)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Nestling pigeon
6. Cull
12. External
13. Public speaker
14. Dark sea bird
16. Expatriate
17. Compass point
18. Depreciates
20. Melt blubber
22. Greek letter
23. Take liquid food
25. Steam pipe
27. Work unit
29. Singing syllable
30. Command to halt

DOWN

31. Weep
33. Moves toward the Orient
35. Fugian Indian
37. Swine genus
39. Urinal
40. Loss of memory
43. Goddess of recklessness
45. Monastery superior
46. Unimportant matters
48. Divides
50. Theater
51. Gentler

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Puffin
6. Cull
12. External
13. Public speaker
14. Dark sea bird
16. Expatriate
17. Compass point
18. Depreciates
20. Melt blubber
22. Greek letter
23. Take liquid food
25. Steam pipe
27. Work unit
29. Singing syllable
30. Command to halt

DOWN

31. Weep
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35. Fugian Indian
37. Swine genus
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51. Gentler

Par time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 7-2

Peru declares a state of emergency

U. S., China reported agreed to establish diplomatic ties

LIMA, July 1 (AFP) — The government today decreed a state of emergency, and suspended constitutional guarantees for 30 days. It was announced officially here.

Political authority was placed in the hands of generals commanding the five military districts of the country.

This was ordered by a decree approved at an emergency meeting of the cabinet, and signed by the President, Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez.

The decree charged that measures to relaunch the economy "are being used by certain political groups deviating from the legitimate interests of the workers to disturb public order."

Demonstrators burned vehicles at several places in the capital this morning after the government announced a series of price increases yesterday.

Demonstrators tried to loot several market places, newsmen reported.

The micro-buses that provide mass transportation all disappeared from the streets — a sign of opposition to the increases.

Schools closed their doors, leaving thousands of high school pupils in the streets. Unable to find buses to return home, they joined groups of protest demonstrators.

In many factories, workers left their posts to hold protest meetings.

OAU ministers argue over resolutions

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, July 1 (R). — A conference of African foreign ministers ran into overtime today as delegates argued over resolutions being prepared for their heads of state meeting due to start tomorrow.

Rhodesia, New Zealand's rugby tour of South Africa and whether black Africa should boycott the Olympic Games have emerged as the major problems.

The ministerial meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is also at an impasse over resolutions on the Western Sahara and the French Territory of New Caledonia, better known as the "Canaries," to which France wants to reassert its independence.

Some sources said the meeting was already two days behind schedule and would not end until late afternoon tomorrow, when the heads of state were to start a conference.

The OAU introduced a resolution to boycott the Olympic Games if New Zealand takes part. It objected to the New Zealand rugby team touring South Africa.



VIEW WITHOUT BARS — Young visitors to London's famous Regent's Park are seen enjoying a completely clear view into the home of the potentially dangerous leopard. Huge port-hole shaped windows in the new Lion Terrace buildings, recently opened by Queen Elizabeth II, replace the traditional barred animal quarters and provide an open view without the effect of looking into a cage.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Sterling's firmer trend prompted a recovery in stock markets Thursday after a mainly easier session, but trading remained light. At 15:00, the F.T. index was up 2.2 at 386.0.

Government stocks closed with gains of up to 1/2 point in shorts while longs gained around 1/4, both in yield considerations, dealers said.

Oils were higher by up to seven p, while banks closed steady to a shade firmer.

Mining shares declined following the lower gold bullion price but Australian shares were higher where changed.

GEC was firm in electricals after further consideration of Wednesday's results, dealers said. The share price was 4p higher by the close.

Among shares to reverse earlier small falls were Courtald, Bowater, Reed, Lucas Industries, Bat, Plessey, Tubes, Beecham and Metal Box.

ICI Fisons, Glaxo, GKN, Dunlop and Unilever all recovered to overnight levels after recording falls of up to 4p, while EMI and Hawker were still slightly easier on balance.

Thorn was firmer, gaining 8p in small interest, dealers added.

TOKYO, July 1 (AFP) — The United States and China were reported here Wednesday to have agreed last December to establish diplomatic relations after the American presidential election in November.

The major daily Mainichi Shimbun, quoting government and Liberal Democratic Party sources, said the United States informed Taiwan last autumn of its intention to maintain economic and cultural ties after the establishment of Peking-Washington ties.

According to government sources, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger secretly told Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of the U.S. decision during his stopover in Tokyo on his way to Peking last December.

The agreement for the establishment of normal U.S.-China ties was reached between the Chinese leaders and President Ford during Mr. Ford's visit. Mainichi Shimbun said.

President Ford promised the Chinese leaders, including Chairman Mao Tse-tung and then Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, he would try to open normal relations with China after the November presidential election, the sources told the Mainichi.

At the same time, the newspaper said, Chinese leaders and President Ford reached a tacit agreement that China would not undertake "armed liberation" of Taiwan.

At the meetings with Chinese leaders, President Ford told them that the United States would terminate various agreements with Taiwan, including the mutual defense agreement, but follow the Japanese formula in maintaining relations with Taiwan.

Brezhnev, Berlinguer hold talks in Berlin

MOSCOW, July 1 (AFP) — Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev conferred privately with Italy's Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer in East Berlin yesterday, the official Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Tass gave no indication of the nature of their talks but said the two leaders, who were attending a summit meeting of European Communist party heads, "stated that they favoured strengthening cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the two countries."

The Soviet news agency said that Boris Ponomarev, a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's central committee, attended the meeting between Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Berlinguer. Mr. Ponomarev an alternate member of the politburo, is responsible for relations between the Soviet party and foreign Communist parties.

The Mainichi learned that former President Richard Nixon played an important role in negotiations during his visit to Peking in February, criticized by some Americans as a "Holiday in Peking."

Mr. Nixon met Chairman Mao for one hour and 40 minutes and met then-Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng three times.

Informed sources here believe that the Chinese leaders told Mr. Nixon that their basic attitude toward normalisation remained unchanged in spite of changes in the domestic Chinese political scene, including the ousting of Teng Hsiao-ping.

The Chinese also told President Ford that the U.S. policy to promote détente with the Soviet Union would not favourably affect the Peking-Washington ties because China felt militarily threatened by Russia, which has expanded its influence in Indochina, the East China Sea and the Sea of Japan, informed sources said.

Foreign Ministry officials declined to comment on the report.

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Foreign Ministry officials declined to comment on the report.

President Ford asks Americans to set 6 national objectives

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AFP) — President Gerald Ford today called on Americans to set six objectives for their third century of nationhood, that include the discovery of new sources of energy, new farming methods and the conquest of cancer and other killer diseases.

Mr. Ford was signalling the start of official celebrations here for the Bicentenary of the United States by opening Washington's new National Air and Space Museum. The President watched as a red ribbon at the museum's entrance was cut by a mechanical arm activated by a radio signal sent from the Viking 1 space probe at present orbiting around the planet Mars.

Mr. Ford said Americans should set themselves six objectives for their third century: greater knowledge of the forces of nature, exploration of the oceans, the use of space to improve communications, discovery of new sources of energy, new farming methods and combating diseases like cancer.

The air and space museum ranges from the first aircraft built by the Wright Brothers at the dawn of the aviation era to a replica of the Skylab space station and a sample of rock from the moon which visitors will be allowed to touch.

Mr. Ford later went to the Capitol building to open an iron strongbox containing relics from the Centenary celebrations in 1876. Among the mementos in the strongbox are portraits of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln and books containing the signatures of leading Americans and 80,000 government employees.

100 hostages released by hijackers, but others held for Sunday deadline

(Continued from page 1) ni Al Hassan, a special aide to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, is heading for Kampala, on a special Egyptian jet put at his disposal, to join efforts to secure the safe release of the hostages.

The PLO has denounced the hijacking incident, as has the Arab League.

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WORRIED RELATIVES — Relatives of passengers on the hijacked Air France Airbus are seen as they arrive at the Tel Aviv office of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin Thursday, to demand the trade of jailed Palestinians for the safe release of their families. No photos were permitted in the prime minister's office, and pictures outside were censored. (AP wirephoto).

D'Estaing urges national solidarity to face drought

ANGERS, Western France, July 1 (AFP) — The severe drought now affecting France is bound to have a lasting effect on the country's economy, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said here today.

The president, addressing a crowd of several thousand in blazing heat in front of the town hall here, said the drought was not merely "a meteorological phenomenon of a few weeks."

Even if it rained in the next few days, Brittany, Normandy and the Loire Valley would still be badly affected, he added.

The total flow of France's rivers is five times less than the seasonal normal, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went on.

"Not for a hundred years has such a phenomenon been noted in our country," he declared.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing urged national solidarity to help farmers deprived of water in the same way that it was used to help workers without jobs. The President proposed early government action and announced that farmers' organisations would meet in September to evaluate the consequences of the summer's drought and to consider what steps should be taken.

The heatwave and drought in France set new meteorological records in June, officials at the Paris Observatory reported today.

Only one millimetre (about 1/25 of an inch) of rain fell on the French capital during the last month against an average of 54 millimetres (approximately two inches), the observatory said.

The all-time record for drought was 0.7 millimetres (1/32 of an inch) in June 1921.

The average temperature of 21.6 centigrade for the entire month beat a record set in June 1950. The highest temperature recorded in Paris last month was 34.1 centigrade on June 30, and the highest minimum temperature of 23.4 centigrade was registered on June 29.

Paris had a record 309 hours of sunshine last month, the observatory said. The average for June is 242 hours and the previous record of 305 hours was set in June 1938.

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Gandhi arrives to a warm welcome in East Germany

BERLIN, July 1 (AFP) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived here today for a four-day visit to East Germany.

She was welcomed on arrival by East German party leader Erich Honecker, Chairman of the State Council Willi Stoph and Prime Minister Horst Sindermann.

Mrs. Gandhi was the first head of a non-communist government to pay an official visit to East Germany. She arrived as the country sweltered in the heatwave affecting much of Europe.

The German state television broadcast an interview with her to coincide with her landing here.

The telecast included filmed reports on India's political life and economy.

A live telecast showed the official motorcade taking the prime minister through the main streets of East Berlin.

Authorities had invited citizens to mass along her route, which was decorated with welcome banners and emblems of the two countries.

The German press, radio and television were devoting an exceptional amount of space and air time to Mrs. Gandhi's visit.

It received bigger play on the front page of the official Communist Party daily Neues Deutschland than the end of the European Communist summit here. A banner headline in red said: "Welcome to the Prime Minister of India." Beneath it was a picture of her smiling and relaxed.

The official German news agency ADN, in a despatch from India reported that the Indian government could point to "a positive balance sheet" a year after proclaiming its 20-point reform programme.

Neues Deutschland wrote that relations between the two countries have steadily developed favourably since the agreement to exchange ambassadors in October 1972 and the official visit to New Delhi by Prime Minister Sinder-

mann. Mrs. Gandhi will stay in the Pankow neighbourhood of East Berlin.

The rooco, mid-18th century chateau is in a magnificent setting, much more agreeable than the city, a veritable furnace.

The agency said that in the conference could never up their worries, inside and outside the country they tried to create the impression that they were optimistic economic recovery.

NCNA said that Chanc mut Schmidt had predicted the Soviet Union and the European countries would West a total of \$40,000 million by the end of this year.

China has repeatedly stated that the Soviet Union building up its military thanks to credits granted from suppliers for the purchase of capital goods, observers

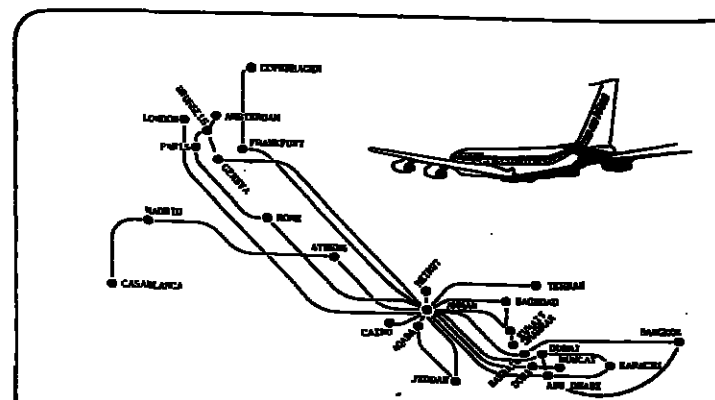
The San Juan conference attended by leaders of the States, Britain, France, Italy and

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Arabian Horse Racing

The administration of the Royal Racing Club invites the Public to the Arabian horse races to be held every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 p.m. at the Club's racing grounds in Marka, Amman.

The racing includes:

- Two races for horses bred in the Badia (desert) and the countryside.
- Four races for stable horses.